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LOUISIANA WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

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P R O C E E D I N G S

BOARD MEETING

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

10:00 o'clock a.m.

Wild Life and Fisheries
Building
400 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana



Helen R. Dietrich, Inc.

Stenotypists

333 ST. CHARLES AVENUE, SUITE 1221
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130 • (504) 524-4787

P R O C E E D I N G S

. . . The Board Meeting of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission convened at 10:00 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, February 22, 1972, at the Wild Life and Fisheries Building, 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, J. G. Jones, Chairman, presiding. . . .

Present were:

- J. G. Jones, Chairman
- H. C. Wright, Vice-Chairman
- C. M. Hoffpauer, Director
- Lloyd Autin
- J. W. Thompson
- J. L. Winfree

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A G E N D A

1. Approval of the minutes of the meeting on
December 21, 1971. (4)
RICHARD K. YANCEY
2. Mineral applications on Rockefeller Wildlife
Refuge (4)



3. Purchase of small acreage to add to Pearl River Wild Life Management Area. (7)
4. Advance payment of \$50,000.00 to Ducks Unlimited. (22)
5. Set date of June public hearing on seasons and bag limits. (25)

LYLE S. ST. AMANT

6. Request by Owen Marine Service, Inc. to remove fill material from Bayou Lafourche between Larose and Port Fouchon. (27)

TED O'NEIL

7. Report on promotion of film "Fur Luxury of Louisiana." (31)
8. Consider sending 300 nutria pelts to dressers and dyers in New York to experiment in dressing and dying. (33)
9. Consider extension of fur trapping season. (42)

OTHER BUSINESS

- Louisiana Forestry Association appearance re article in THE CONSERVATIONIST. (61)
- Big game fishing program. (63)
- Paintings in meeting room. (64)



CHAIRMAN J. G. JONES: The first order of business is approval of the minutes of the meeting of December 21, 1971. You have received a copy of the minutes. What is your pleasure?

MR. WRIGHT: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Wright. Is there a second?

MR. THOMPSON: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Thompson. Is there any other discussion? Hearing no objection, so ordered.

Mr. Yancey.

MR. RICHARD YANCEY: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, the State Mineral Board has received applications for three mineral leases on the Rockefeller Wild Life Refuge in Cameron Parish and they would like to receive bids on these proposed leases during their March sale.

Two of the leases are slightly in excess of 4,000 acres. The other is approximately 1,500 acres. At present about 22 percent of the refuge is under mineral lease, or about 18,000 acres. We would like to recommend that the Commission concur



in the solicitation of bids on these mineral leases by the State Mineral Board and also that the same rules and regulations be incorporated into the leases that have been used in the past to protect the area from any possible damages that may occur from drilling and production operations.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. What is your pleasure?

MR. THOMPSON: So move.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Thompson. Is there a second?

MR. WRIGHT: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright. Is there any discussion? Any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is here made a part of
the record.)

WHEREAS, applications for
three mineral leases have been received
by the State Mineral Board on portions
of the Rockefeller Wild Life Refuge in



Cameron Parish, and

WHEREAS, these tracts are located in the south central portion of the Refuge and have been designated as Tracts Nos. 12249, 12250, and 12251, and

WHEREAS, rules and regulations have been previously adopted by this Commission and the State Mineral Board to protect the wildlife resources on the Refuge from any possible damages that may result from mineral operations,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission does hereby concur in the leasing of these lands by the State Mineral Board provided the high bids offered on the leases are considered to be fair and adequate by the members of the State Mineral Board, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the rules and regulations previously adopted by the Louisiana Wild Life and



Fisheries Commission and the State Mineral Board for purposes of protecting the wildlife resources on these marshlands be made a part of any mineral leases that may be issued.

THE CHAIRMAN: No. 3.

MR. YANCEY: We have an offer made to the Commission for the sale of approximately 356 acres of land that juts up into the southern end of the Pearl River Wildlife Management Area in St. Tammany Parish. It would certainly be desirable from the standpoint of managing this tract for wildlife to acquire this 356 acres.

The selling price is \$82.50 per acre, which is the same price that we paid for the 15,600-acre Pearl River Game Management Area and the conditions of the sale would be identical with those under which we acquired the larger tract. We would like to recommend at this time that the Commission approve of the purchase of this 356-acre tract, using funds that were appropriate for this purpose by the legislature for this fiscal year. Of course, the purchase of this would be subject to the



Division of Administration, and the preparation of the necessary documents by the Commission attorney and the development of a satisfactory title insurance policy under which the Commission would take and be protected in the ownership of this land.

We would recommend at this time that you approve of the purchase of this 356-acre tract.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. What is your pleasure?

MR. THOMPSON: I so move.

MR. WRIGHT: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Wright. Is there any further discussion? Any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is here made part of
the record.)

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wild
Life and Fisheries Commission is greatly
interested in establishing additional
wildlife management areas in Louisiana, and



WHEREAS, the Commission initiated a program of land purchase in 1961 to accomplish this purpose and to preserve at least a portion of the State's largely disappearing game ranges in various regions of Louisiana, and

WHEREAS, a certain tract of land hereinafter particularly described, consisting of a total of 356.22 acres, located in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, has been offered for sale to the Commission for the full and true sum of \$82.50 per acre, and

WHEREAS, this tract, if acquired, will make an excellent wildlife management area for waterfowl, furbearing animals, deer, alligators, rabbits and other forms of marsh life; and also will provide additional public hunting and fishing opportunities for sportsmen throughout the State of Louisiana, and



WHEREAS, the acquisition of this property has been carefully considered by the Chairman, the Director and all members of this Commission; after which consideration, it is the conclusion of all members and the Director that the acquisition thereof will be most favorable and advantageous to the future welfare of the fish and wildlife as a wildlife management area and that the acquisition thereof would also be mutually beneficial to the State of Louisiana, this Commission, and the citizens and residents of the State, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission purchase from CAROL D. EISEMAN, F. LEE EISEMAN, ELIZABETH W. PARNES, LETA W. MARKS, LEON C. WEISS, JR., CAROLINE D. WEISS, MISS RUTH DREYFOUS AND F. JOHN DREYFOUS, the following immovable property located and situated in St. Tammany, Louisiana, totally 356.22 acres



and described as follows, to-wit:

ST. TAMMANY PARISH:

The following property situated in the Parish of St. Tammany, in Township Nine South, Range Fifteen East, Greensberg District of Louisiana, to-wit:

Southwest Quarter (S.W. 1/4) of the Southeast Quarter (S.E. 1/4) of Section Eleven; Southeast Quarter (S.E. 1/4) of the Southwest Quarter (S.W. 1/4) of Section Eleven (11); East Half (E. 1/2) of the Northwest Quarter (N.W. 1/4) of Section Fourteen; Northwest Quarter (N.W. 1/4) of the Northeast Quarter (N.E. 1/4) of Section Fourteen); Lots Seven, Eight and Eleven in Section Fourteen. Lots Two and Eight of Section Twenty-Three; Containing in all Three Hundred Fifty-six 22/100 (365.22) Acres. Being part of the same property



which the present Vendors purchased from Joseph A. Blythe on March 29, 1934, by act under private signature acknowledged before Lillia L. Dubuch, a Notary Public for this Parish, registered in the Parish of St. Tammany in Conveyance Book 124, Folio 142.

The said sale is to be subject to the following conditions and stipulations:

1. The purchase price of the sale by Sellers to Buyer, its successors and assigns, for the hereinabove described property shall be the sum of TWENTY-NINE THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED EIGHTY-EIGHT AND 15/100 (\$29,388.15) DOLLARS, payable in cash at the time the Act of Sale is passed. The consideration is based upon the agreement that the subject property comprises 356.22 acres. The said consideration being determined at the rate of



\$82.50 per acre.

2. Real Estate Taxes for the year 1972 will be prorated to the date of the Act of Sale. All proper and necessary mortgage and other certificates and tax researches are to be paid by Sellers.
3. Sellers shall deliver to Buyer good and merchantable title to the property. However, if Sellers are unable to deliver a good and merchantable title, this agreement shall be considered null and void and Buyer shall not be entitled to demand from Sellers any damages by virtue of Sellers' inability to deliver good and merchantable title. The decision as to whether Sellers' title to the property is good and merchantable shall rest solely with Buyer based upon title opinions rendered to Buyer by attorneys of its selection. Sellers



agree to assist Buyer and his attorneys in securing any curative matter which Sellers may be able to obtain in order to satisfy any requirements of any title opinion rendered to Buyer; however, Sellers shall not be obligated to expend any monies in connection with the satisfaction of such requirements. All curative matter thus obtained shall be the property of Buyer who is hereby authorized after passage of the Act of Sale to file same for record. Final approval of title shall be at the sole discretion of Buyer and its attorneys and Buyer shall have the right to waive and forego satisfaction of any requirements of any title opinion rendered by its attorneys hereunder. In the event of partial failure of title, Buyer may, at its option elect to purchase that portion of subject property



as to which title has been approved or waived, in which event the purchase price shall be reduced at the rate of \$82.50 per acre for each acre to which title has failed; provided, that should such partial failure of title affect 10 percent or more of the subject property, Sellers may, at their option, refuse to make such partial sale.

4. The Act of Sale is to be passed before Buyer's Notary at the State Capitol, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on or before June 30, 1972. Notice of the desired time of passing of the Act of Sale shall be given to Sellers by Buyer at least thirty (30) days prior thereto so that a mutually satisfactory closing date may be agreed upon. The sale shall be with full warranty and full rights of subrogation and substitution and shall be in a form acceptable to Sellers



and Buyer. The property shall be delivered free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, taxes (except taxes for the year in which the Act of Sale is passed), leases and mortgages except NASA easement and mineral lease dated September 16, 1968 to Gulf Oil Corporation.

5. Sellers shall reserve unto themselves, their successors and assigns in perpetuity an imprescriptible mineral servitude covering and affecting all the minerals in, on or under the above described property of every nature whatsoever, including, but not limited to, oil, gas, sulphur, salt (including salt brine) and all other minerals whether similar or dissimilar. It is understood that all mineral operations on the above described property shall be subject to reasonable regulations by Buyer for the use of the surface. It is



understood that the imprescriptible mineral servitude to be reserved by Sellers is an essential part of the consideration to flow to Sellers, without which the said Act of Sale would not be executed.

Should Buyer decide to sell all or any part of the property subject to this agreement, at any time or times within a period of fifty (50) years from the date hereof, it shall give Sellers written notice thereof, and Sellers shall then have an optional prior right for a period of ninety (90) days after receipt of the notice to purchase same for the price paid to Sellers by the Buyer (\$82.50 per acre), subject to an adjustment upward or downward with the Wholesale Commodity Index for all commodities published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the period from the



date hereof to the date on which the repurchase may be made. If this particular index is not being published at that time, the parties hereto agree to base the computation upon a similar or substitute index which may then be in use.

Both Sellers and Buyer acknowledge that the provisions of LSA-R.S. 9:8006 are applicable to the mineral exception and reservation above set forth;

6. In the event Buyer fails to comply with this agreement within the time specified, Sellers, without formality beyond tender of title to Buyer, may declare this agreement null and void, or Sellers may, at its option, demand specific performance.
7. In the event that Sellers fail to comply with this agreement within the time specified, Buyer may, at its option, either declare this agreement null and void or demand



specific performance.

8. Occupancy shall be available to Buyer at the time of the Act of Sale.
9. This agreement and the sale contemplated hereby is subject to and conditioned upon the approval of the Governor of the State of Louisiana and/or Division of Administration.
10. Sellers certify that the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act of 1970 has no application because no persons will be displaced when title is transferred to Buyer.
11. The parties hereto acknowledge that this agreement to purchase and sell and the Act of Sale contemplated hereby is based upon an appraisal prepared by acceptable standards outlined by the Uniform Real Property Acquisition Policy set forth in



Section 111 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act of 1970, P. L. 91-646.

12. The notices, payments and other matters required hereunto shall be delivered or addressed to Sellers, Attention: Mr. F. Julius Dreyfous, National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70112, and to Buyer, Attention: Clark M. Hoffpauer, Director, Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70130, or at such other address or addresses as Sellers and Buyer may designate by written notice. This agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective heirs, successors, executors, administrators and assigns. Where the terms "Sellers"



and "Buyers" are used herein,
they shall be deemed to include
the respective heirs, successors,
executors, administrators and
assigns of such parties.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that
Messrs. Jerry G. Jones, Chairman, H.
Clay Wright, Vice-Chairman, and Clark M.
Hoffpauer, Commission Director, be, and
they are hereby appointed, authorized and
empowered to act for and on behalf and in
the name of this Commission to purchase the
aforementioned lands, buildings, and improve-
ments and appurtenances thereon, to sign
any and all necessary deeds and documents
in connection therewith, to pay the purchase
price thereof, and all pertinent and neces-
sary and usual expenses to purchaser which
said deeds and documents may contain, and
to incorporate and include in the said
documents and add all additional stipula-
tions, conditions and provisions as they,
in their sole discretion, deem to be to
the best interest of the Commission.



MR. YANCEY: The statutes provide for a portion of the Commission's hunting license revenue to be used in Canada for the development and preservation and maintenance of wetland areas that produce waterfowl that come down the Mississippi Flyway and winter in Louisiana. In the past these funds have been allocated to Ducks Unlimited, in order that they may use this hunting license revenue for construction work in Canada. The program has been successful and I think everybody is fully aware of the fact that Ducks Unlimited is a private conservation organization and is doing a real good job in producing ducks in Canada that our hunters utilize in this end of the Mississippi Flyway.

At this time it would be in order for the Commission to approve of an advance payment of \$50,000.00 to Ducks Unlimited, which would be against this year's hunting license sales. This approval would be contingent upon the fact that they would use this money in the prairie region of Western Canada, where you get more ducks produced for dollars allocated in the development of



potholes and marshes that produce birds that utilize this end of the flyway.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. What is your pleasure?

MR. WINFREE: Mr. Yancey, do you have any figures on how many duck stamps were sold in the State of Louisiana last year?

MR. YANCEY: The duck stamp sales are not in for this winter. However, the previous winter there were 127,000 duck stamps purchased in Louisiana, which represented an increase of about 22,000 over any previous year. We anticipate that duck stamp sales will be in excess of 110,000 for this past winter here in Louisiana alone.

MR. WINFREE: I so move, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Winfree. Is there a second?

MR. AUTIN: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Autin. Is there any further discussion? Any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution)



is here made a part of
the record.)

WHEREAS the Louisiana
revised statutes provide for the
allocation of a portion of the annual
hunting license revenue to be used for
the development, maintenance, and pre-
servation of marshlands and other
habitat productive of migratory water-
fowl, and

WHEREAS Ducks Unlimited, Inc.,
a private conservation organization, is
actively engaged in carrying out a pro-
gram to develop, maintain, and improve
highly productive waterfowl marshes in
western Canada where ducks are produced
that winter in Louisiana, now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,
that an advance payment of \$50,000.00
on the 1971-72 hunting license sales
be made to Ducks Unlimited, Inc., with
the stipulation that these funds shall
be used for waterfowl habitat development



and restoration in the prairie provinces
of western Canada, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that
Ducks Unlimited, Inc. provide this
Commission with a detailed report on
the projects upon which these funds
are expended.

MR. YANCEY: The Commission customarily
holds a public hearing on hunting seasons and bag
limits in Alexandria in June of each year, and it
is proposed at this time that the Commission set
the dates as June 23 and 24 for this public hear-
ing, to be held at the Ramada Inn in Alexandria.
This would be a Friday and Saturday, with the
Friday morning meeting beginning at 11:00 a.m.
with your regular business session to take place
first, to be followed immediately thereafter by
recommendations from sportsmen throughout the state,
expressing their desires pertaining to hunting
seasons and bag limits for the '72-'73 season, and
then that the public hearing go on into Saturday
in order that those people from around the state
who can't be present on Friday would have an



opportunity to come in and express their wishes. In the past the Saturday session has usually ended at noon, but it is recommended that you go ahead at this time and set the date for the public hearing to be held June 23 and 24 in Alexandria's Ramada Inn.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your pleasure?

MR. WRIGHT: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Wright. Is there a second?

MR. AUTIN: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Autin. Is there any further discussion? Is there any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is here made a part of
the record.)

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wild
Life and Fisheries Commission annually
conducts a two-day public hearing on
hunting seasons and bag limits in



Alexandria, Louisiana, and

WHEREAS, this forum gives every interested sportsman in the State an opportunity to present his recommendations on hunting regulations for the forthcoming season directly to the members of the Commission, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission shall hold a two-day public hearing on hunting seasons and bag limits in Alexandria on June 23 and 24, 1972, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this hearing shall begin immediately following the regular monthly business session of the Commission, which will start at 11:00 a.m., June 23, 1972.

THE CHAIRMAN: Dr. St. Amant.

DR. ST. AMANT: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, we have one item. A request for a permit to dredge for fill material from Bayou Lafourche between Larose and Port Fouchon, which



is the mouth of the bayou, by Owen Marine Service, Inc. This request for permit came in and we have examined it and also have talked to Mr. Owen and we make a recommendation that the permit be granted with certain provisions, stipulated that it must be complied with before the permit becomes effective.

These are as follows: (1) that letters of no objection be presented from the Lafourche Port Commission and the local police jury and from the Mayor or the Town Council of the various municipalities along the route of the bayou, and (2) that the permit, when issued, contain restrictive clauses concerning dredging in any area where turbidity or silting might affect or be expected to affect adjacent oyster reefs. We feel that since this operation will take place in a rather densely settled area that these letters should be on hand before the permit is granted.

MR. WINFREE: Dr. St. Amant, there are no oyster leases in Bayou Lafourche, I hope.

DR. ST. AMANT: The lower end of Bayou Lafourche feeds out into parts of the bays on either side, and some of these areas do have leases.



They are rather close to the bayou and it is possible if they were dredging around one of these cuts going into Timbalier Bay or in some of the smaller unidentified areas that we could develop a problem of silting. This is a precautionary clause that is put in, that we put in all of our dredging permits, where there might be some effect either on fish or wildlife.

MR. WINFREE: Do they have to get a permit from the U. S. Engineers?

DR. ST. AMANT: Yes, they would have to get another permit from the Corps of Engineers to do this dredging and the Corps would not issue that permit unless we granted prior permission.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any further discussion? What is your pleasure?

MR. AUTIN: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Autin. Is there a second?

MR. WRIGHT: I will second it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright. Is there any further discussion? Any objection?

(No response)



THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is here made a part of the
record.)

BE IT RESOLVED that the
Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries
Commission does hereby grant permission
to OWEN MARINE SERVICE, INC., to remove
fill material from Bayou Lafourche
between Larose and Port Fouchon,
provided (1) letters of no objection
are presented from the Lafourche Port
Commission and the local policy jury
and from the Mayor or Town Council of
the various municipalities along the
route of the bayou, and (2) that the
permit, when issued, contain restrictive
clauses concerning dredging in any area
where turbidity or silting might affect
or be expected to affect adjacent oyster
reefs.

THE CHAIRMAN: Ted.

MR. TED O'NEIL: Mr. Chairman and Members



of the Commission, we have several items, and the first is the report on the promotional film that we made last year, named "Fur Luxury of Louisiana," that we had distributed through a Chicago firm to reach six million viewers and be shown on the various stations throughout the United States, mostly in the northern part of the United States.

We asked them to lean it that way, so we would hit more of the northern cities. We had a monthly report from this firm. I will have to explain somewhat. See, we got the report here (indicating) and you can see the cities we hit. You can pass this around.

This was new ground to us. This was completely a new venture for the Wild Life and Fisheries to try and see if we could promote fur in this way. I think that it is doing real well, from the reports I get back from different people throughout the United States by telephone and by letter. They are taking cognizance of our fur industry in Louisiana. They didn't even know we had a fur industry. I have talked to some of the experts in the fur trade as to what percentage of.



sales could you expect out of six million viewers, what percentage of retail sales you could expect. The reports are that you can expect five to seven percent up in your sales.

That's about all we need. If we can hit six million viewers and we can get a five to seven percent increase in retail sales in nutria and muskrat and raccoon, our type of furs, we are getting in business in the United States. Of course, there is somewhat of a lag. They have all told me that we should not expect any big movement right away, that there will be a small lag of six to eight months to a year's lag before you notice your sales. We will have to follow that and see if it is going to pick up the value of fur. I think that the price of fur that we are getting this year in the fields is not necessarily due to the film. It could be a little bit due to it, but I think it had to do with a lot of other things, the reported shortage of fur, and we were just ready. We were ready to sell nutria.

The beaver price went up and a lot of the dealers decided they would take on whatever fur was



available. They had a lot of cold weather in the north and they didn't trap much. We were doing some trapping. The price, around \$2.00, are now close to \$2.60 on the No. 1's up to about \$3.00, I guess, on No. 1 fur, nutria, in the East, and they are usually about \$4.00 on a No. 1 in the West and I do think on some of the sales they have used as high as \$5.00 on a No. 1 Western nutria.

On the Western rats they have used tremendous prices. It is hard to understand how they can handle the rats at that price, but they have, it looks to me, used \$4.50 on a No. 1 muskrat. Some of our dealers are here that have seen fit to do that, and it has helped our trapping industry quite a bit.

Now out of this fur promotion, in an article that was a forerunner for the promotion, written in our magazine, THE CONSERVATIONIST, I made the statement that the American dressers couldn't dress a nutria. Americans could do anything but they couldn't dress a nutria. I heard from that; I expected to. I heard from it pretty strongly in places. Of course, you know all of our



nutria is dressed in Europe, Italy and Germany, and the American dressers do a terrible job on nutria.

They suggested I give each dresser 100 nutria a season to practice on. I got with Allan and with the Refuge Division and he decided to give us 100 nutria for each of the three American dressers.

MR. HOFFPAUER: Ted, excuse me. Why don't you get those furs back there? Bill, show the Board up here.

(Demonstration)

MR. O'NEIL: Now, at the request of the Board and Mr. Kyle, who is not here today -- he suggested that we have furs dressed and have a display made in each of the key points throughout the state of the type furs that we produce. Some of the dealers here were good enough to help us get the furs together. Mr. Steinberg did a great job for us. We have four sets of furs of the type that we produce here in Louisiana. They were dressed by Brooklyn Better Bleach and they have done a real fine job on nearly everything except the nutria,



and the nutria job is just terrible. They just did an awful job on our nutria.

The Europeans have had so much experience with cheap nutria. They have had many years of experience in dressing millions of skins ahead of the American dressers, and I think that is why they are advanced. They have had ten to 15 million nutria ahead of the American dressers.

MR. THOMPSON: Ted, are you going to ship 300 hides?

MR. O'NEIL: Well, the only dressers that have made attempts here in the state has been Tom DeMotta out here in St. Charles Parish, and he is a pretty good dresser, but he is not equipped to dress furs. Butler Marler has semi-dressed and made some attempts to dress furs. We are willing to give them a chance, too, to compete and do what they can with furs, but the three dressers that we are going to ship 100 pelts each to, that I am requesting we ship 100 pelts each to, are Crown Monarch, Peskin Company and Brooklyn Better Bleach.

MR. AUTIN: You are going to offer some to the man in New Orleans, aren't you?



MR. O'NEIL: We are going to offer some to the man in New Orleans and offer some to Marler's firm and let them practice or work with them, as they see fit, and the product, what they get out of this -- now this is not going to be a one-year proposition. This will be carried on until they are able to dress furs, and we will get back the finished product, what we need for our display purposes and that sort of thing.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation of Mr. O'Neil. What is your pleasure?

MR. WRIGHT: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Wright. Is there a second?

MR. THOMPSON: Seconded by Mr. Thompson. Is there any further discussion? Any objection? Yes, sir.

MR. ENSMINGER: These furs that we picked up for Mr. O'Neil for this work were deducted from our trappers' percentage. In other words, we charge these trappers a percentage for the privilege of taking fur off the refuges. We have given these trappers credit for 300 top No. 1 skins, and I think



we have used a base of \$3.00 per pelt, which is about the going price, I think, on our refuge furs, so these trappers are being compensated for the furs that we are taking from them.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. We have a motion. Is there any further discussion? Any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is here made a part of
the record.)

WHEREAS, there is a need for fur dressers to experiment in dressing nutria pelts in order to compete with the European dressers; and

WHEREAS, three dressers in New York, namely Crown Monarch, Meisel-Peskin Co., and Brooklyn Better Bleach, have been selected to work with the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission for a period of time, experimenting in dressing a number of nutria



pelts; and

WHEREAS, three hundred nutria pelts are needed during 1972, for use by the dressers in experimenting; and further that a certain number of better dressed pelts are needed by the Commission for display purposes;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission does hereby agree to supply from the refuges within the State 300 nutria pelts to be used by Crown Monarch, Meisel-Peskin Co. and Brooklyn Better Bleach for experimental purposes in dressing said pelts; further that a certain number of the better dressed pelts will be returned to the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission for display purposes.

MR. O'NEIL: On these display furs, we have four sets of furs of this type. We will set up displays and use them for educational purposes.

MR. THOMPSON: Ted, before you go on,



may I make a comment? I stuck my neck out yesterday and I didn't get much response and I am probably going to be shot by all the other Commissioners but I am going to do it again. I don't need any points at my home right now, having just purchased my wife a fur, but I thought yesterday and I am still of the opinion that at our own expense that the Commissioners that felt so inclined should buy a nutria coat and maybe some publicity be given to it, with our wives wearing these coats -- and may I make it crystal clear, at our own expense.

I think that the women like to do a lot of following and this would certainly be a step toward promoting the fur industry in particularly south Louisiana. I would like to suggest that again. I know I won't get a second, but, boy, your wives might make you second it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Ted, you were to get some prices, weren't you?

MR. O'NEIL: Yes, I have those prices.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you go ahead and tell us what the prices are before anybody makes any motion.



MR. O'NEIL: Well, I have gotten the price from only one manufacturer so far. I called up there yesterday and found out it was a holiday in New York. State employees are the only one who work on holidays, you know. I got from Corn & Shulkin, who have been very successful in the nutria business, two young fellows that started and have done nothing but nutria and just enjoying a successful business and can't see anything else. They just wonder why more people are not in it.

Their walking length 32-inch --

MR. THOMPSON: Ted, let me caution you. I may have to suggest a short length.

MR. O'NEIL: This is wholesale prices. His price to us would be the walking length, the 32-inch fingertip length, \$375.00. That is plucked and sheared nutria.

MR. HOFFPAUER: European tanned?

MR. O'NEIL: European tanned, dressed in Italy. The full length 40-inch would be \$495.00. You can see the plucked and sheared is not a cheap coat. That coat retails, the short length, for \$595.00 and the full length around \$795.00 or \$800.00.



Now the long hair, the eastern type nutria, dressed in long hair, with the raccoon collar -- those coats are real good looking, with the raccoon collar -- the walking length, 34-inch, is \$275.00 and would retail for \$400.00. The full length, 40-inch, that is some great coat and good for the north but it is a little bit too much coat for down here -- is \$325.00 and retails for \$550.00.

The full length with the raccoon border with the raccoon collar is \$395.00 and retails for about \$600.00.

We may do better. I will have to say that is only one --

THE CHAIRMAN: How much did that coat cost you were wearing in that film, that long one?

MR. O'NEIL: The coat that I was wearing in the film?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. O'NEIL: I could get that coat for \$350.00, the men's coat.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ted. I hear nothing but silence.

MR. THOMPSON: I would like to buy three



and I'll put my order in now for three, whatever the women choose. I'll back that up.

MR. O'NEIL: We're in the sales. That's fine. I'll have them shipped and you can look at them and pick out. We will have a number of coats.

THE CHAIRMAN: We'll have to have a consultation after this meeting.

The last item that Ted has on the agenda is to consider the extension of the fur trapping season.

MR. O'NEIL: We may have some people that want to speak on that. I had sent out letters to the whole fur trade and I have checked the number of acreage that would like to trap muskrat and nutria until the 15th of March. There are two million acres. Two million acres of land, and that is conservative. The nays, the ones who wanted to stop the season, was only 30,000 acres. In the two million acres are such people as the Fish and Wildlife Service; all of their properties want to go to the 15th. That's the Delta National Wildlife Refuge, Sabine Refuge and Langenstein Reserve.

They can't be considered game hogs or



anything like that. The weather was tough. I guess those that were hunting all year knew that it wasn't much of a winter, and the federal reserves don't allow much trapping until after the duck season, especially the Delta Refuge. They only allow trapping after the hunting because their refuge serves as a refuge for the waterfowl. The gun pressure outside drives the ducks in and they try to keep it as a refuge and they don't want trappers running around.

The McIlhennys is another type letter. Continental Land has 200,000 acres. That's Crawford. Miami Corporation. That's Mr. Dyson's property, and Roger Vincent. Mr. Dyson in his letter had to come back at us a little bit. He says --

THE CHAIRMAN: Ted, don't read all that letter.

MR. O'NEIL: Louisiana Land -- you don't want any more of these letters?

THE CHAIRMAN: You have got them all there. There is no use to read them all, unless somebody wants them read.



MR. O'NEIL: It's the type people that do for us and I do think they are conservation-minded people and that we are going to take fur off and clear the land up so the grass will grow and get rid of some nutria. It seems like a good year, while the price is fair, and my recommendation is that we allow muskrat and nutria trapping until the 15th of March.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anyone here that wants to be heard on the question, one way or the other? Yes, sir.

MR. BUTLER MARLER: Gentlemen, at the outset let me say this. I would like to congratulate the Board on the wonderful move you made at the beginning of the season in postponing the trapping season 15 days. I think I am one of the very few men, and Mr. Steinberg and Mr. Mirandona, who stood up here and told you there was going to be a 75 percent shortage of furbearing animals in the state of Louisiana. There was an abundance of inventory being carried by some members of the trade, and the market at that time, if you would have opened the season, would have been about \$1.25



for a 26-inch nutria. Today we are paying \$2.35 and \$2.50 for that same nutria. I think a lot of that credit goes to those two weeks that you closed the season and advertised the fact that we were having a shortage of fur in the state of Louisiana.

Now I want to say this, that I am not against the extension altogether, for the simple reason I do realize that the trappers did have bad weather this year, no cold, a lot of high tide, rain, that caused the catch to be short, plus the fact there is no animals in the marshes. There is only one thing I am going to ask you gentlemen, to cut this 15 days to ten. I am asking for a compromise, and when you give them the ten days, give it all over the state, and then tell your enforcement division not to allow them five days of extra trapping but five days to pick up their traps, that those traps have to be snapped on the 10th of March. I remember two years ago in Terrebonne Parish some of your agents came into Terrebonne and said to the trappers that they have five days to pick up their traps and, of course, the trappers, misunderstanding, took advantage and trapped three



extra days of those five days and picked their traps up on the last two of the five days. The agents came in and caught them on the third day, picking their traps with fresh nutria that had been caught that night, arrested them, filed charges against them, took their nutria, and I think that in one case I called the department and the agents returned the nutria back to the people, so I was happy to see that.

All I am asking is that you give the trappers of the state an opportunity. Give them ten days, anyway. I don't want to say anything wrong about all these people that wrote these letters. Certainly there are three millions acres. I would like to know how many oil wells they have on those three million acres. They are not interested in wildlife. They are not interested in conserving what you have in your marshes. All they want is the oil. I am not saying anything wrong, because I have oil myself, but still I believe in conserving that we have.

Gentlemen, at one time you were called the Conservation Department, and I think it was



wrong when they took it away from you and called you the Wild Life and Fisheries, because I think that some of you forget the fact that you are supposed to be conservationists.

That's all I have to say, gentlemen. Again I want to say that we want to thank you for the two weeks that you closed the season in the beginning. Instead of making it 15 days, I am asking for a compromise of ten days.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Butler. Is there anyone else would like to be heard?

MR. JULIAN STEINBERG: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, I don't think there is too much chance for what should be done, but I still want to talk to be consistent with what I said before, and it is the same thing. We asked for a delay in the trapping season because of the shortage.

The record showed that there was a clear case of overtrapping to such an extent that the animals were almost extinct. Now what has been produced shows the same thing. If these people were really interested in conservation, they would



a2 close the season without any delay. I don't know why people worry about tigers and so-called endangered species and then pass this up as if there is nothing to it at all. You have a very serious problem here where an industry can be wiped out. Not only that, it is well known that trapping late like that, you get very poor skins for the market and at the prices now you can kill the article even more so.

Now as far as using acreage that people represent, I will agree with Mr. Marler that these people really represent the oil business more than anything else, but if you want to go into acreage, I buy in all the acreage in Louisiana, and that's four million acres. I think it is important to go into what is good for the industry here. I don't carry any furs. I didn't carry any before the season started and I still felt that it was the right thing to delay. I still don't carry any skins.

You have to have some interest for the future and you are not going to do it if you just try to trap everything out. That's what you are



going to do if you extend this season. You are not giving them any chance at all.

I would like to say one other thing. One of our principal buyers in the West told us today what we already know, that the majority of the female nutria that are being trapped now are filled with young ones. This is another indication of a very good reason to close the season. I also agree with Mr. Marler that this board should take the initiative in conserving natural resources.

Are there any questions?

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Is there anyone else who would like to be heard?

MR. ALBERT MIRANDONA: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, I haven't much to say except that I agree in full with what Mr. Marler said and what Mr. Steinberg said. We definitely have a shortage. I know we are going to handle about 40 percent less nutria than last year in this area. Muskrats, well, I would be ashamed to tell you how many we have handled thus far. We won't handle 25,000. We used to get three times that many in one day.



a2 I think what Mr. Marler had to say there, if you won't cut down the season to the regular season, at least make it ten days, and if you don't want to do that, well, there's nothing to it, but Mr. Steinberg stated it very fully and I think he is correct. In fact, I know he is correct. I know it won't have any bearing, because you all have your minds set to grant this extension, but as he said, you are supposed to be conservationists. I remember then they had eight to ten million rats they cut the season to 70 days from a 90-day season. Then later, two years later, brought it back to 90 days. Here we have practically no muskrats at all and you are going to extend the season.

Now the nutrias, maybe you want to destroy the nutrias. At one time they wanted to put a bounty on them. This is a good way to do it. That's about all.

MR. HOFFPAUER: Mr. Chairman, Ted, how many trappers do we have this year as compared to ten years ago?

MR. O'NEIL: We only have 3,000 trappers now, and we had, well, 10,000. The weather is



such that they haven't trapped this year. Of course, there was a shortage of animals, but that has nothing to do with the conservation of the animal, the shortage and the trapper. When the trapper can't catch enough to make a day's wage, he will quit and there are still plenty of nutria there and muskrat to reproduce.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let me make a comment on what Mr. Steinberg and Mr. Mirandona say. Of course, you know a lot more about the fur industry than I do. From my position I feel that when you are talking about conservation, we are not telling anybody to go out and trap. We are providing the trapper with the management tool and that is a season to hunt, to trap, and we have to have the help of the industry and we have to have the help of the trapper. If we have a trapper who does not have the animals there, well, of course, his management practice should be, "I am not going to trap them". If, on the other hand, we have an area that is overpopulated at this time of the year and a good management practice is to get rid of them, we are only giving them the tool to get



rid of them, to practice conservation. We are not telling them, "You go out there and trap them."

Of course, I realize some of the practical aspects of it. Some are going to trap until the last minute. On the other hand, we have to have the cooperation of the trapper, and we are merely providing him with the tool.

MR. O'NEIL: If we had had severe freezes this year, if we had had any type of winter with freezes, you would really have lost some nutria. I know several years ago when we had the bad winters and I was going out to my duck blinds to build the blind and I had my big aluminum skiff full of cane and I got caught in a blizzard and the sleet came along. I just staked the pirogue out full of cane and left. This is the marshes south of White Lake. The marshes all froze over and I came back about a week later. The sun was shining and it had been hot for the past few days. I was going back to pick up my pirogue and go finish my blind-building. I looked out across the marsh and there was a great heap there. It looked like a big red cow. I said, "My God, that



thing came across White Lake and drowned the cow and all." I got closer and I saw that was my pirogue and it was full of nutria. They had all gotten in there and froze to death and then that hot weather had caused them to swell and there was a mountain of nutria.

Of course, I left it there until the next summer.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anyone else who would like to be heard for a minute or so? Yes, sir.

MR. SONNY SUMMERGILL: I want to thank you all for the assistance at the beginning, in the delay. I think that everybody recognizes that now it was a benefit. Just one little point. We took in approximately one-third this year of meat that was taken in last year. We produced six million last year. We produced two this year. The extension, whether or not it is granted, has no bearing, because our area -- I don't see Mr. Dyson. Mr. Chairman, you can probably tell me on this. I don't know if the Cameron area is still buying meat. We have not, as of a week and a half,



been buying meat. That is only as a result of sales, not as a result of production, but during our producing period we produced only one-third this year, as compared to last year, without turning any meats down.

Mr. Jones, two other points I would like to make. First of all, I want to thank the Commission very much and its assistance in our delay and I would like to thank the Director for his help and your group, Mr. Kyle, and the Senator's office with the promotion work they did in assisting us in the disposal of our meat.

Secondly, I would like to remind the Commission that the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission meets in Biloxi on the 16th and our state has always been well represented and we should be there. As far as meat goes, we have no opinion on the extension. I have no yes or nay. I would just like to make the point that we did produce only one-third this year of what was produced last year. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Sonny, Is there anyone else who would like to be heard.



a3 besides Mr. O'Neil?

MR. WINFREE: I want to ask a question.

THE CHAIRMAN: O.K., and then we will get back to Ted. Go ahead.

MR. EDGAR MONNIN: I live in Plaquemines Parish. I am here to ask an extension not for 15 days. I am here to ask an extension to the first of April, the end of March. Now whether you give it to me or not, that's another thing. My contention is this. Where I live the Delta Refuge, the Federal Wildlife, will not let nobody hunt on the refuge until after the duck season is over, which was the 11th of January. Now between the 11th of January and the end of the season now, they don't take no nutrias off that refuge. We were delayed 15 days, then the federal government says you can't go on in until the 11th of January, until the duck season closes, so those nutrias are multiplying on that refuge and they will not have no land down there. That land will be ate out in no time.

I am here to ask an extension until the first of April. Whether you give it to me or not,



I mean that's up to you all, but for the good of the land in Plaquemines Parish, I am asking that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Is there anyone else who would like to be heard? Ted, would you come back to the microphone, please.

MR. WINFREE: I don't want to ask him a question. I want to ask you a question.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, go ahead.

MR. WINFREE: I heard three gentlemen get up here and say that there is a strong shortage of nutria, that there is a great shortage, and it's bad conservation practice, and they said they know that they are right. Mr. O'Neil says that there isn't. Now who is right?

THE CHAIRMAN: Ted?

MR. O'NEIL: I think that I tried to explain that a little bit ago. I will go back when the nutria first entered Louisiana, and the production was about 40,000 pelts. Mr. Steinberg was one of the great fur men of the state, Julian's father, who originated and pioneered, and he didn't know anything about nutria, but he wanted to control the nutria industry as he had the muskrat industry.



I was buying from Mr. Steinberg at the time. I was his western buyer.

He said, "Go buy them," and he gave me a seven and a half base price. He said, "Buy them all." We bought and we had every man, woman and child that could pick up a nutria in the ditch after them at \$7.00, and back in '42 and '43, \$7.50 was a lot of money. The next year they were more. We had trappers. It is hard to tell you that the trapper has very little to do with rodent type animals like muskrats and nutria.

Like I was trying to explain to you, one freeze will kill more nutria than we will catch that season. One of those severe freezes will destroy more nutria than our entire production, or about equal. That's where we are. It is conservation to clear the land. The trappers can go out there and do their burning. They haven't burned this year. Unless they burn they can lose their three-corner grass. Just now, from flying St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parish last week, I just now begin to see little fires sprouting up all over the marshes. They can just now burn. We have to



a3 give those people a chance to put their land back in shape. Then the erosion which has been caused, we don't like to talk about it too much, but the nutria have hastened this 16-miles-per-square year of loss. The nutria have cut the tall vegetation and eroded levees and cut willow trees. The nutria have done a lot of this damage. Our entire marshes are eroding. We can't catch enough nutria and possibly if we do catch the nutria maybe the rats will come back, and no one will walk enough to catch the rat. It is not the trapper that is destroying the rats. You have to walk to catch the rat and burn and bend down and get it and we don't have that kind of trapper any more.

That's about where we stand on that situation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thompson has a question.

MR. THOMPSON: I was going to make a motion, but is that a Texas ring-tail cat? That was my question. I was going to make a motion but I will make it after you.

MR. STEINBERG: I would say in answer to



a3
Mr. O'Neil, if it is just a question of burning the marshes, you could start burning now and close the season at the proper time. That's all that he has talked about. He says the marshes need to be burned. Let them burn them now. Why wipe them out with the extension?

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Chairman, are you ready for a motion?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. THOMPSON: I would rather not get into a long debate here. My mind is now made up. Contrary to Butler's belief, I had decided to go along with Mr. Marler and not ask for an extension. However, with Ted's testimony and the trapper, I think we will reach a happy medium, and I so move that we extend the trapping season for ten days.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Thompson.

MR. AUTIN: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Autin, that we extend the trapping season ten days. Is there any further discussion? Is there any objection?



(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is here made a part of
the record.)

WHEREAS, the trapping season
on all fur bearers in Louisiana for
1971-72 as set by the Louisiana Wild
Life and Fisheries ends on February 29,
1972, and

WHEREAS, recommendations
have been received from federal agencies,
marsh landowners, trappers, fur dealers
and the technical staff of the Louisiana
Wild Life and Fisheries Commission to
extend the current season; and

WHEREAS, it is biologically
sound to remove surplus animals from
areas of high population in order to
protect the land from erosion, avoid
destruction of habitat of other wild-
life such as geese, deer, rabbits and
oftentimes to protect the furbearer



a4 from starvation and disease;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED
that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fish-
eries, realizing that managed trapping
helps prevent overpopulation and
destruction, does hereby extend the
1971-72 trapping season statewide on
nutria and muskrat for ten days,
ending March 10, 1972.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have some representa-
tives from the forest industry, the forestry asso-
ciation, that are present here, and I think they
have a matter which they would like to discuss.
Come forward, please.

MR. JAMES GAYLE: Members of the Com-
mission, I am President of the Louisiana Forestry
Association and am here today representing that
Association.

Our purpose in being here today is con-
cerning the article in the November-December issue
for 1971 in THE CONSERVATIONIST. This article is
entitled "Flourishing Forests Threaten Wildlife."

We feel that much was left unsaid in



a4 this article in this issue of THE CONSERVATIONIST on forest management. We appreciated very much the opportunity to discuss it with you earlier this morning. For the record, we express our desire to submit an article that we feel will tell the rest of the story. We would like to submit a statement that expresses our feelings concerning errors and omissions in this article and points out other areas that we feel should not have been ignored.

Wildlife requires forests and we want wildlife. We feel like we are sportsmen's best friend. They need us and we want them. We, and that is both of our organizations, are dedicated to the enjoyment of the public and for the benefit of both of our organizations and for the benefit of the sportsmen we urge very much better cooperation and better communication between us.

Gentlemen, I would like to submit this statement.

(Statement here submitted to
Chairman.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Incidentally,



a4 we met earlier with these gentlemen and we have tentatively set up a liaison committee to work out some of the problems that appear to exist. We are going to pursue the matter with our professional people with them.

MR. SUMMERSGILL: Mr. Chairman, may I make a statement?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. While you are coming up to the microphone, I want to recognize two former members of the Commission, A. J. Bouquet and in the back of the room is Cotton Fairchild. Nice to see you.

MR. SUMMERSGILL: Mr. Chairman, we would first of all, those of us -- I am wearing two hats today -- those of us in the big game fishery would like to thank the Commission for making Mr. Wayne Bream available to go to the Big Game Fishing Club. He made a wonderful presentation to our group last month.

I think that you are aware that recently, last week, the Panama City lab, the big game fishing lab, was closed. We have no big game fishing development now other than what is worked under Mr.



Harley Bullis, who has been transferred from Washington to Miami. We commend you for your program, the federally funded program and yours, that you all are working under. Incidentally, for a basis of comparison, the shrimp industry is worth fifty million and the sport fishery is worth fifty million to the state annually. We are going to have to depend upon ourselves for the development of this, and yourselves, with your cooperation.

As the gentleman with the forestry group said, those of us who do fish big game will need the cooperation of the state and yourselves. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Before we adjourn, the Director has some comments about the paintings that are on the walls.

MR. HOFFPAUER: Yes, sir. If you people will look around behind you and to the side of you, we have some Sloane prints. These are numbered editions. You will notice the gold seals. See the pheasant up here, South Dakota. It has the seal of the state and the governor's signature. And the bluebirds and the chickadee and the mountain



a4 bluebird and the robin. You have three states for the robin. You have the cardinal, which has seven states there, and the ruffed grouse. Mr. Sloane was down here a couple of months ago and painted the brown pelican. Now this is an original painting. It will be dedicated to the State of Louisiana and John McKeithen will put his signature on it and the stamp and it will be hung in here.

These are pretty valuable prints and at this time I would like to appoint Mr. Ted O'Neil, who lives in that apartment, and Mike -- who lives over here, Jimmie Gillespie? Ted, you are in charge of these paintings, and if any of them disappear -- they are worth about \$250.00 apiece -- these are on your inventory.

MR. O'NEIL: I'll grant you, they'll show up big on my inventory.

MR. HOFFPAUER: Mr. Sloane painted the pelican down out of Grand Isle, Grand Terre, and he intends to paint every bird in all the states and we will all get one, so we'll have fifty paintings hanging around here somewhere.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Is there any



other business to come before the Commission?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Do I hear a motion to adjourn?

MR. AUTIN: So move.

. . . Thereupon, at 11:10
o'clock a.m., Tuesday,
February 22, 1972, the
meeting was adjourned. . . .

